

FOOTBALL SEASON WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

BIG EASTERN COLLEGES PLAY
FIRST GAMES OF THEIR REG-
ULAR SCHEDULE.

New York, Sept. 22.—Football will appear on the athletic stage tomorrow to formally open the fall season of sport at the eastern colleges. In the middle west there will be a few preliminary skirmishes, but throughout the south and the west generally the teams will not get under way for another week or two.

In this section of the country the season promises to be one of the most important in the history of the gridiron game. The new rules this year are not very different from those of last season and the early games will not bother the coaches much in trying out possibilities, as was the case last year, when radical changes had been made. There will be some early contests which will be devoted more to sifting material and looking over the possibilities of new material.

This year's schedule calls for more games than ever before, that it is on the whole, but not as applied to several of the bigger teams. The University of Pennsylvania will start the season with a game with Gettysburg College and, as usual, will close the schedule by playing Cornell on Thanksgiving day.

Yale's first game will be played on Saturday week with Holy Cross and a week later the latter will tackle Harvard, thus affording an early opportunity to compare Yale and Harvard scores against a common opponent. The Yale-Army game comes early, as last year. Later Yale will line up against Brown, Princeton and Harvard, meeting the latter at Cambridge on November 25.

Among the new plums on the schedule the biggest is the Harvard-Princeton battle, to be fought at Princeton on November 4. They last met 14 years ago, when the Tigers lowered the Crimson colors. Harvard, too, will resume relations with the Carlisle Indians this year. In the week following the Carlisle game and preceding the battle with Yale the Crimson will play Dartmouth, which is always one of the biggest attractions on the Harvard schedule.

Brown, as usual, plays Harvard and Pennsylvania, and will close the season with a game at Providence with the Carlisle Indians.

The most important change in the Indians' schedule will be resumption of relations with Harvard, after an interval of two years. In the course of the season the Indians will meet Georgetown, University of Pittsburgh, Lafayette, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Syracuse, Johns Hopkins and Brown. Carlisle has played up of these teams in former years, with the exception of Lafayette.

Intersectional games will feature the season's play. Michigan will come east to meet Pennsylvania, Cornell and Syracuse, and Syracuse will go west to play Ohio State and St. Louis. Cornell, in addition to the game with Michigan, will also line up against the University of Chicago.

The principal games to be played among the eastern colleges tomorrow are as follows:

University of Virginia vs. Hampden-Sydney College, at Charlottesville, Va.
Carlisle Indians vs. Lebanon Valley College, at Carlisle, Pa.
University of Maine vs. Fort McKinley, at Orono, Me.
Bates College vs. New Hampshire State College, at Durham, N. H.
Colby College vs. Kents Hill, at Waterville, Me.
Holy Cross College vs. Boston College, at Worcester, Mass.
Lafayette College vs. Middletown College, at Gettysburg, Pa.
Delaware College vs. Williamson, at Newark, Del.
Rhode Island State College vs.

Massachusetts College, at Amherst, Mass.
Connecticut Agricultural College vs. Rockville, at Storrs, Conn.
Rensselaer Polytechnic vs. Clarkson Tech., at Troy, N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES

Several members of the never-seen democratic party who reside in Las Vegas are mentioned for positions on the ticket of their party in the first general election for state officers to be held in the new state of New Mexico. While it is a conceded fact that the democratic ticket has little likelihood of success at the polls it will be an honor for the Las Vegas to be permitted to take a leading part in the losing fight.

Among those discussed as prominent candidates for places on the democratic ticket at the state convention of that party, which will be held in Santa Fe October 3, are the following: There would be others, doubtless, but the list contains practically the entire membership of the party:

For Governor—H. B. Ferguson, John W. Poe, A. A. Jones, W. C. McDonald, O. N. Marron, N. B. Laughlin.

For Lieutenant Governor—A. C. Torres, J. M. Casaus, Rafael Romero, Frank Lopez.

For Secretary of State—Antonio Lucero, T. J. Mabry, Felix Garcia, J. S. Ascarate.

For Auditor—M. M. Salazar, Mercedino Garcia, M. D. Taylor.

For Treasurer—Samuel Eldred, O. N. Marron, Arthur Sellman, L. K. McGaffey, J. S. Holland, C. F. Easley, J. E. Curren, Dr. Joyner.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Dr. M. P. Skeen, Antonio Lucero, Henry Gonzales.

For Corporation Commissioners—Emmit Wirt, O. L. Owen, A. B. McGaffey, J. A. Mohoney, Eugenio Romero, Jose G. Chaves, John I. Hinkle, Alexander Gusdorf, George E. Moffett, Edward D. Tittman, Howell Earnest.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—J. H. Paxton, J. L. Lawson, John Y. Hewitt, Summers Burkhardt, G. A. Richardson, N. B. Laughlin, J. D. W. Veeder, N. B. Field, E. V. Long.

For Attorney General—E. M. Dougherty, W. J. Lucas, A. B. McMillen, John Morrow, E. P. Buja.

For Members of Congress—W. R. McGill, W. B. Walton, E. C. de Baca, A. H. Hudspeth, H. M. Dougherty, Manuel U. Vigil, J. D. Hand.

BROKE INTO HOUSE.

Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 22.—The office of the mounted police received word today that Mounted Policeman Rafael Gomez has arrested Juan Montoya and Juan Chaves on the charge of breaking into the house of Pascual Villanueva and Juan Villanueva, 10 miles from Galisteo and removing saddles, household goods, breaking up furniture and writing insulting messages on the walls. Montoya and Chaves were held for the action of the grand jury.

It is stated that the Villanueva brothers are sheep men and had been away to their ranches. When they returned home they found their house windows broken in and their doors smashed. On entering the house it looked as though a cyclone had struck it but as New Mexico is comparatively free from these Texas visitors they were at a loss to know what had really happened. A closer inspection of the house revealed that robbers had been at work and that vandals had also been there.

"Did you sell your vote?"
"No sirree. I voted for that fellow 'cause I liked him."
"But I understand he gave you \$10."
"Well, when a man gives you \$10 'tain't no more'n natural to like him, is it?"

"What do you think of the plot?" asked the theater manager.
"That isn't a plot," replied the man who had paid \$2 to see the show.
"That's a conspiracy."

NATURALIZATION LAWS ARE CHANGED

FOREIGNERS WHO WISH TO BE-
COME CITIZENS MUST SHOW
CERTIFICATE OF LANDING

An important change in the manner of making applications for citizenship in the United States on the part of foreign born persons will shortly become effective, according to M. H. Anthoni, of the naturalization division of the department of commerce and labor, who was here yesterday on a regular official visit to the office of William B. Stapp, clerk of the United States district court. It will be necessary, under the new ruling, for persons wishing to become naturalized to submit with their application a certificate of landing, showing the time of their arrival in this country.

The entire ruling is as follows: Under the act of congress approved June 29, 1906, naturalization proceedings have been placed under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor, and New Mexico was included in the district having headquarters at Denver, Colo.

Any alien, foreign born person, who landed in the United States after that date, who wishes to make application for citizenship must have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and after he has resided at least five years in the United States and two years after he made his declaration, can make application for citizenship to the clerk of any district court.

Before making such application, or petition, as it is called, he should obtain from the clerk of the court in the county in which such person resides a blank application for a certificate of arrival. This application should be carefully read and filled out and mailed as directed thereon to the chief of the division of naturalization at Washington, D. C., when the proper steps will be taken to secure the certificate of arrival from the proper immigration officials. This service is absolutely free.

When the certificate is obtained by the division of naturalization, it will be forwarded, together with the application, to the clerk of the court and be held there until the person presents himself or herself to file the petition.

At the time of filing such petition the prospective applicant should bring to the clerk's office, the declaration of intention and also two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known him or her for the requisite period. It should be borne in mind by all aliens that they must have resided five years in the United States and at least one year in the state in which the application is made, immediately preceding the date of the petition.

Where persons have resided part of the five years in one state and the rest in another state, the clerk will advise them of the proper steps to be taken.

It should also be remembered that all persons must make their declarations and file their petitions in the county in which they actually reside, as the jurisdiction of the courts extend only to persons residing within the respective counties of their districts; that married women cannot take naturalization steps on their own behalf, a woman taking the citizenship status of her husband, so that a foreign woman marrying an American citizen becomes, through her marriage, an American citizen and reversely an American born woman marrying a foreign born not naturalized citizen, becomes, through her marriage, a citizen or subject of the country of which her husband is a citizen or subject.

Only free born white persons or persons of African nativity or descent can be naturalized.

All inquiries on this subject should be made to the clerks of the district court or to the chief naturalization examiner at Denver, Colo., advice being entirely free of charge, but care should be taken to put proper postage on all communications.

FIGHTS SCHEDULED TONIGHT.

"Kid" McCoy vs. "Kid" Ely, 10 rounds, at New York city.
"Cy" Smith vs. Leo Houck, 6 rounds, at Lancaster, Pa.
Eddie Johnson vs. "Poe" Davis, 10 rounds at Puebla, Colo.

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ORDINANCE NO. 356
An ordinance providing rules and regulations for drain laying and for making house connections to the sanitary sewer, and prescribing forms for applications and returns for drain layers laying such drains.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Las Vegas:

Section 1. No person, firm or corporation carrying on or engaged in the plumbing business shall allow his of their name to be used by any person, directly or indirectly, either to obtain a permit or permits, or to do any work under his or their name or bond.

Section 2. Every plumber, before doing any plumbing work in a building, and every drain layer, before altering or laying any drain on private property, except in cases of repair (and repairs are to consist of leaks in drain, soil, waste or vent pipes), shall file with the City Clerk upon proper blanks, to be provided, a full description of the work to be done, and shall do no such work without a permit from the City Clerk authorizing the same.

Section 3. All drains shall be formed of good, hard, sound, well glazed stoneware pipe. All connections of one line of drain pipe with another shall be made with Y branches and eighth bend. All drains shall, where practicable, be laid at least three feet below the grade, with a fall of not less than one-quarter inch to one foot, and as much more as possible. The pipes shall be put together with great care and the interior of each length of pipe, and the last joint inside, are to be made perfectly clean before the next length is laid. The backfilling shall be first hand packed with care, then well tamped to prevent the slightest settling of drain. All joints shall be made with first class hydraulic cement. The connections below the outside house drain and the public sewer, alley or highway shall be made by a licensed drain layer. Permits for the construction or repair of private drains in or through private property shall be issued by the City Clerk to plumbers or drain layers licensed by the City. Plumbing in all old buildings shall be properly trapped and ventilated in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance before a connection may be made to the sewer.

Section 4. Grease traps in yards shall be constructed of earthenware. All grease traps shall have iron covers, the same not to be more than six inches below grade. Grease traps for small buildings or ordinary dwelling houses shall be not less than eighteen by thirty-six inches. Hotels, restaurants or other cooking establishments shall have a grease trap not less than twenty-four by thirty-six inches in size and the same shall be set and laid to the satisfaction of the City Council.

Section 5. That portion of the house drains inside of the walls and underneath the buildings, and three feet outside the area or foundation walls, shall be constructed of what is known as extra heavy fittings, or extra heavy cast iron soil pipe, except in four story buildings and under, standard soil pipe may be used. House drains shall be securely anchored to the walls with anchoring not less than five feet apart, and laid in trenches of uniform grade, or suspended from the floor timbers by strong iron hangers. Cleanout connections shall be placed on the inside of drains where practicable, the same to be accessible and to be not less than two inches in diameter. Drains on soil pipes shall have a uniform fall of not less than one-quarter inch to the foot toward the sewer. Changes in direction shall be made with Y branches and eighth bends. Connections with vertical pipes shall be made with Y branches and sanitary T's and all drains shall be exposed where practicable.

Section 6. Soil pipes receiving the discharge of one or more water closets shall be extra heavy cast iron soil pipe, except in four story buildings and under, standard soil pipe may be used, same as specified for drains, not less than four inches in diameter, to continue full size inside of building to the highest point of roof, and to a height not less than six inches above the fire wall when the roof is flat, and at least five feet above and ten feet away from any opening or window or the adjoining buildings. All vertical soil pipes shall be supported by pipe rests, at least one to each foot. Soil and vent pipes below rafters shall be supported by strong iron hangers. Standard pipe may be used below rafters on gable roofs only when one one-eighth bends are used to reach the highest point of the roof. All joints shall be packed with oakum and run with molen lead, thoroughly calked. Connections of lead pipes with drains and soil pipes shall be made with extra heavy brass ferrule and properly wiped joints and chalked to iron pipe.

Section 7. Vent pipes must not terminate in or lead through chimney flues, but must be carried up inside of the house, or supported the same as soil pipes. All water closet traps shall be back air vented with no less than two-inch pipe. All other fixtures shall be back air vented with the pipe of the same size as for waste pipes. Trap vents from two or more fixtures must be connected at least twelve inches above the highest fixture. Vent pipes must be increased in size for each fixture by one-quarter inch for each additional fixture. Trap vents on the outside of each building must be set in the line of the connection. Galvanized wrought iron pipes and guaranteed fittings, extra heavy cast iron soil pipe or lead pipe (weight extra light) may be used for ventilation.

Section 8. Each and every fixture having a waste pipe shall be separately and independently trapped with a water-sealing trap placed as near the fixture as practicable; and each trap shall be protected from syphonage and air pressure by a special vent pipe. Waste from bath tubs and wash trays to be connected to drum trap with trap scow not less than three inches in diameter and put as close to fixtures as practicable. Trap to be accessible. Bath tub and wash tub strainers shall be one and one-half inch.

Section 9. Waste pipes from kitchen sinks in any hotel, restaurant or other public cooking establishment, and in every dwelling house, shall run separate to a grease trap in yard when practicable; and when the same is not practicable to put in yard, a grease trap must be placed below each sink, with water jacket to keep the water in grease trap chilled.

Section 10. No steam exhaust, blow-off or drip pipes shall be connected with the house drains, soil, waste or vent pipes within any buildings, but must discharge into an open tank or condenser from which a safe connection to the sewer outside of building or separate sewer connection must be made.

Section 11. In opening the trench over the sewer for the house drain as little as possible of the trench must be dug until the junction or Y in the sewer is found, unless it is first determined to make a new opening in the sewer. The location of all Y's are shown on the plat book in the office of the City Clerk, and the drain layer shall consult same before opening trench. Wherever in the opinion of the City Council it shall be necessary to make an opening in the sewer for the purpose of connecting to same the City Clerk shall issue a special permit for such opening and no drain layer or other person shall make such opening without said special permit.

Section 12. Every water closet or group of water closets within a building shall be furnished with a separate tank or cistern; the flush pipe to be not less than one and one-quarter inch. All public urinals must be supplied with a system of continuous flushing, flush to be connected to urinal and heel on trap. Rain water leaders shall not be connected with the sewer system, except where expressly authorized in writing by the City Council.

Section 13. All work shall be done in accordance with this ordinance and in a workmanlike manner, and any owner, agent, architect, plumber, drain layer, superintendent, contractor or other person failing, neglecting or omitting, resisting or refusing to comply with any of the conditions, terms, regulations or requirements of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and each day's failure, neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense, and shall be punished as hereinafter provided. Any plumber or drain layer who violates the above provision, shall in addition to the above mentioned penalty suffer the forfeiture of his license.

Section 14. When plumbing or repair of plumbing is required to be done by reason of complaint from the City Health Officer on account of sanitary defect or violation of ordinances, such plumbing must be carried on under the direction of the health officer and, when completed, accepted by him. When sanitary inspection has shown the plumbing in any building which is occupied or has been occupied, to be in a condition which endangers health, repairs or alterations of such plumbing must, when finished, be submitted to the health officer for his approval.

Enacted this 18th day of September A. D. 1911.

Approved:
K. D. GOODALL, Mayor.
Attest:
CHAS. TAMME, Clerk.
22-23-25

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